THE
# Caledonian Mercury.

o. 9472. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1782.

## EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE.

WHEREAS the General Meeting of the Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance against Losses by Fire, held in Mary's hapel the 28th January last, appointed a Dividend of 10 per cent. n the original Stock to be made at the term of Whitsunday next, to h of the Proprietors as have paid up their premiums,—Notice is hereby given to these Proprietors, that the said Dividend will begin to be paid on Wednesday the 15th day of May, and will continue to be paid Wednesday and Thursday every week thereafter, till all is paid off; which days attendance will be given at the office, from ten forenoon two afternoon. Such Proprietors as cannot call at the office to sign eipts, must give a mandate to some person to receive payment, and for them.

That as, in terms of a former advertisement, the transfer books of e Society stand shut until the 1st of August next, therefore if any son has right to a subject insured, but which is not transferred in the ciety's books, he is desired, by a letter addressed to the Cashier, to tify the same; otherwise the dividend will, conform to the regulations the Society, be paid to the person who upon the books stands proprietor thereof.

Notice is hereby further given, in terms of the recommendations of e General Meeting of the Society, That it is hoped and expected such the Proprietors whose premiums are bonded, will now, upon this dividend being passed to their credit in accompt, pay up the balance remaining upon their bonds.

By order of the Directors,

11th May 1782. JOHN DUNDAS, Secretary.

N.B. Such persons whose annual premiums for insurance are due at the ing term of Whitsunday, are desired to call at the office and pay the e, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term-day, the efit of their policies expire.——Not to be repeated.

## DUMFRIES SHCOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Candidates for the Arithmetical and Mathematical School of Dumfries will be examined on 6th, 7th, and 8th days of next month; and they are desired to on Professor Robison before that time, that the hours for each be fixed.

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup on Thursday next the 16th current, in the White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance,

ALL SORTS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of mounted beds, down and feather beds, mahogany desks d drawers, tables, chairs, fine floor carpets, fine sconce and mirror asses, a great variety of Scots and English blankets, bed and table en; with a variety of kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention.

To begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all be sold off.

## L E M O N S.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Friday the 17th current, at twelve o'clock, in Anderson and Cundell's Warehouse, Leith, a Parcel GOOD LISBON LEMONS, in large high-topped chests. They are esh, and in good order, having been all repacked and filled up.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, May 9. 1782.

*By order of the Hon.* the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction at AYR, on Tuesday the 21st current,

300 GALLONS FOREIGN BRANDY,

Lately condemned before the Justices.

## SALE OF A HOUSE AND SHOP,

To be entered to immediately,

TO be SOLD, by public auction, within Bristo Street Coffee-house, upon Friday the 24th of May current, between the hours of ur and five afternoon,

All and Whole that Commodious LAIGH HOUSE and FORE-SHOP, consisting of three fire-rooms besides the shop, and the cellar thereto belonging, lately possessed by the deceased Thomas Graham upholsterer at Cross-causey, afterwards by his widow, and at present by her daughter: And also, the Small DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining to the back or north side of the said laigh house, lying near the west end of the Cross-causey, Edinburgh, immediately to the eastward of the well-known shop of Mr Alexander Livingston grocer.

The conditions of sale, and writs and evidences of the subjects will be shown by John Young writer, at his house, Todrick's Wynd, Edinburgh; to whom it is intreated, that such of the creditors of Mr and Mrs Graham as have not already done so will immediately give in distinct notes of their claims and grounds of debt, that proper measures may be taken as speedily as may be, for distributing the proceeds of the defunct's subjects among all concerned.

*Earl of* MANSFIELD'*s Speech in the House of Peers, on presenting a Petition and Appeal for* James Bywater, *from a Sentence of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland. Delivered by his Lordship the 1st day of May 1781.*

[*Concluded from our Paper of Monday se'ennight.*]

IT was sent back, with liberty to the parties, notwithstanding the appeal at the day to which the cause was adjourned, to pray the Court to reconsider, whether it was by the common or the statute law of Scotland, upon which they founded their right to take cognizance of the subject? because there was no common law, there was no statute law, which allowed a member of Parliament a privilege against a prosecution for crimes. If they went upon the usage of Parliament, they had no right to take cognizance of that matter upon that ground; and, if they went upon that, they mistook it; for there is no usage of Parliament that says, that a member of Parliament shall not be prosecuted for crimes: Therefore, it was sent back with that direction, perfectly well understood at the time, and no more was heard of it; but all the precedents were fully discussed at that time, and the opinion they formed was very clear, that they did not go to shew, that there was any usage whatever of an appeal, before the Union, in criminal cases.—After this there came another case before your Lordships; and that was the case of the Earl of Eglington and one Campbell; and the Court thereupon (a doubt being started whether that murder was committed within the limits of the Admiralty jurisdiction, or within the limits of their jurisdiction) determined for their own jurisdiction. Upon this Campbell petitioned the King; his petition was referred to this House; a Committee sat, and they called upon the agent for the petitioner to proceed. They had been fully apprised of all the doctrine upon this point; and therefore they held it with so strict a rule, that the agent not being ready, they reported to the House, that the petition should be dismissed, which the House agreed to, and dismissed the petition.—Another case happened soon after, and that was the very same prisoner, upon the same prosecution. When it went back, the Court of Justiciary (as is the practice there) found the indictment relevant. Upon their finding the indictment relevant, the prisoner immediately petitioned the House of Lords. Upon that petition being read, it was objected to as not competent;—the agent was called in, and asked, If he could produce a single instance of an appeal to the Parliament of Scotland before the Union, or to the House of Lords since, from an interlocutory order in a criminal prosecution? The agent said, he could produce none; upon which the petition was rejected; and rejected upon this plain ground, that if there is no precedent, there can be no such jurisdiction; for it never having happened, it is decisive that it never could, because the case happens every day. But it does not rest here; and, if it barely rested here, perhaps the proper method would have been to have referred this to a Committee: But I apprehend this petition ought not to be received or countenanced, so far as to go to a Committee, after the question has received so full consideration and discussion as it has done in the case of the King against Miller and Murdison, which was in the year 1773. Upon the 10th of March 1773, there was a final condemnation. The Court of Justiciary, after the verdict, overruled the objections, just as in this case, to arrest the judgment, and adjudged the prisoner to death. From this sentence he appealed to this House: Your Lordships referred it to a Committee; the Committee reported it; and upon that report the House resolved, that the petition should be rejected; and rejected upon this ground, (there could be no other) that it was not competent, and that this House has no jurisdiction. Thus it stands finally determined, finally adjudged, and, as I said before, the question cannot admit of a doubt. I rest my proposals to your Lordships to reject this petition, upon a clear authority in point, and solemn judgment. If it was proper to go into the argument, there cannot be a single doubt. What is it whether the sentence of a Court, having jurisdiction, should be subject to the review of another Court? and under what restrictions and limitations, is matter of positive law; and, where there is no positive law, must depend upon usage. Usage must decide it—It is the creature of usage—— [*Here his Lordship again spake low.*]

I mentioned to your Lordships several precedents that were laid before us. There was not, from before the Union, a single case of felony or misdemeanor, where there could be an argument rested or drawn to support the point. There was what they called *Repealing Dooms of Forfeiture.* They were acts of Parliament, all these cases, not in the shape of an appeal. There were two instances that were quoted, and great stress laid on them to show, that there had been at least a notion, one of them, the Authority of this House, to receive an appeal from the Court of Justiciary. In the year 1713, (I lay an emphasis upon the time) the Magistrates of Elgin chose to incline to encourage those of the Episcopalian persuasion; and the Magistrates of Elgin gave to an Episcopalian minister, qualified under the act of toleration, a little chapel, wh[illegible] said was their property. When they had given this to him, and delivered the key, and he officiated, it was taken up by the Procurator of the Kirk; and it was brought by the then Lord Advocate (if I don't mistake) as the subject matter of a criminal prosecution before the Court of Justiciary. A criminal prosecution! What? because the Magistrates, thinking the building and the ground to be their own, had given it to a minister that was tolerated according to law, to perform divine service there. What was the charge? The charge was a civil question that did not belong to the Magistrates, belonging to the kirk, that they had taken the property of the kirk, and given it to a tolerated minister. And the only question was, did it belong to the kirk or the Magistrates? What, was the petitioner to be restored to the possession, and quieted in the enjoyment of it? Times were then warm. When it came before the Court of Justiciary, they were startled a little at proceeding upon this, and they said it was a civil question; and they remitted it to the Court of Session, to try whether the matter in dispute belonged to the Magistrates or the Kirk. The Court of Session tried that, and determined it belonged to the Kirk. This civil question is carried before the Court of Justiciary, and the Court of Justiciary, upon the foundation of the sentence of the Court of Session, order the key to be delivered to the Procurator for the Kirk; and, besides that, they impose a fine. The Magistrates appeal to the House of Lords from the sentence of the Court of Session; and, that I might be correct, I looked at that just before I began to trouble your Lordships. The petition is this: "An appeal from the sentence of the Court of Session, and the proceedings of the Court of Justiciary founded thereupon." The order of the House of Lords is reversing the sentence of the Court of Session, and annulling what was done founded thereupon, that is, the delivery of the key, and the fine. There are no printed cases to be found in this cause, if they did print cases. There is no objection made in the answer here to the jurisdiction of the Ordinary; and indeed they could not. The foundation is the civil sentence of the Court of Session. Why, all that is built upon that must fall to the ground. When the House of Lords had reversed the sentence of the Court of Session, then there never was such a sentence. The original sentence, that the property belonged to the Magistrate, there was no appeal from; and no appeal has followed it. There has been no attempt in a criminal case, or any application to this House, till 1768; whereas I stated, there was a very similar case occurred to me, to show it in a stronger light. By the peculiarity of the law of Scotland, the Court of Session can judge of one crime, and that is forgery. They examine by depositions, and if they find a man guilty, they remit him to the Court of Justiciary to inflict the punishment of death, or a lesser punishment; and it goes upon their sentence to the Court of Justiciary. I do not take upon me to say whether the Court of Justiciary may acquit; but within these twelve months it has been determined, that the Court of Justiciary can go into no evidence, but what comes from the Court of Session; and the judgment of the Court of Session is the foundation for the execution of this man, if executed; because, if the Court of Session had acquitted him, he never would have been sent to the Court of Justiciary. Suppose a man found guilty by the Court of Session; he appeals to the House of Lords, and the House of Lords reverse the decree of the Session; is it possible the Court of Justiciary can go on with the cause? It is impossible. The cause is taken away, therefore I have always been astonished how any stress can be laid upon this. Another case which has been quoted, which undoubtedly is not a case for an appeal, (which is the case of Campbell of Barrisdale in the year 1754). In the year 1774, and that was a very particular case, they say, a petition of an appeal was brought, and given to a Lord of this House to present; but it was discouraged; but hopes were given of a pardon, and so it dropped, and never was presented. Now, talking of an appeal, and never presenting it, is an argument the other way. I perfectly remember what happened upon that case; it was pretty singular, though it was a nice point, and might bear a discussion. The law of treason is now made the same, to all intents and purposes, as it is in England. This person, attained by act of Parliament, was brought for judgment, and pleaded he was not the same person. In England, the identity of the person must be tried by a Jury, and a Jury instantly called; and the verdict of the Jury decides. In Scotland, in this case, the Court of Justiciary said, No. By our practice, the Court judges of the identity; and, therefore, it is established, that if a man escapes out of prison, and is brought for execution, though he is tried originally by a Jury to fix his crime, he is not tried by a Jury to fix his identity; and that is the law: But it was objected, you must follow the law of England, for this is a case of treason; this is a collateral point. They adjudged him to be executed; and there was a petition and an appeal brought here and discussed, and thought of for some time: And I remember extremely well my Lord Hardwicke consulting the Duke of Argyle, the Advocate of Scotland that was then, and, I believe, the present President of the Session, and myself, (who was then Attorney-General) upon it; and a doubt arose, whether it was within the 7th of Queen Anne; and whether, within the 7th of Queen Anne, you must follow by analogy the law of England, and try it by a Jury: If it was so then, he could not bring a petition of appeal of his own head; he must apply to the Attorney-General, or something analagous to it. But, upon the discussion, they were of opinion, so far as then advised, that an appeal will not lie; but that it was a collateral matter, and they were to go by their own law; and I believe Lord Hardwicke signified to whoever had the petition in his hand, that, as then advised, he thought the petition would not lie. As to the person himself, there never was an idea that an appeal would lie; for, during the late King's reign, he was only reprieved; and it is during this King's reign he is pardoned: but he is the grandson of a very great grandfather, who had behaved extremely ill, and, for some reason, was left out of the attainder, and this lad put in by some mistake, who was only a schoolboy, and this King pardoned him. Your Lordships see the very doubt in that case. All admit the point, that in case of felony, by the law of Scotland, there is no appeal; because the printed arguments turn upon the 7th of Anne, whether they did not make the difference upon the judgments of this House directly in point. For these reasons, I move your Lordships that this petition be rejected.

## FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

*An* IMITATION *of the 39th* ODE *of* ANACREON.

WHEN I quaff the flowing bowl,
Joy inspires my drooping soul;
Then my heart begins to sing,
Pleasures ever on the wing.

When I take the sparkling glass,
Away repining murmurs pass;
Every anxious care is lost,
In the wind-beat ocean tost.

When I take my cheering dozes,
Bacchus, in a bed of roses,
With eternal fragrance blest,
Rocks me into balmy rest.

When I take the jocund cup,
Towering brimmers filling up,
I a garland weaving fine,
Round my ruddy temples twine:
From ambition free, I praise
The cloudless sun-shine of my days.

When the swelling goblet pours
Blessings on my merry hours,
With the wanton, gay, and young,
I, well-pleas'd, the night prolong.

When repeated bumpers swell
Ev'ry vein and ev'ry cell,
I on Nancy's bosom lying,
Sporting, sighing, kissing, dying,
Alone this sov'reign boon obtain,
Alone to me exempt from pain;
On downy wings the moments fly—
For 'tis the fate of man to die.

*Pandemonium, May* 8. COMPOTATOR.

## SALE OF TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN POLLOCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, has now on hand a large quantity of exceeding fine TEAS, in the original packages, which he flatters himself will give entire satisfaction, and is selling at the following moderate prices:

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| Bohea, | 4 s. per lib. | Best Congo, | 7 s. per lib. |
| Best ditto, | 5 s. | Soushong, | 8 s. |
| Congo, | 6 s. | Best ditto, | 8 s. 6 d. |

S P I R I T S.

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| Plain Whisky, | 3 s. 4. per gal. | Good Brandy, | 8 s. per gal. |
| Good ditto, | 4 s. | Best Coniac ditto, | 12 s. |
| Best Fairntosh, | 4 s. 8 d. | Single Rum, | 6 s. |
| Gin, | 6 s. | Good ditto, | 8 s. |
| Best Holland ditto, | 8 s. | Best double Rum, | 12 s. |
| Brandy, | 6 s. | | |

Sugars to tea customers at *prime cost*—Commissions punctually attended to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Tuesday, May 7.*

AGREED to the report of the resolution of yesterday on the supply, and ordered in a bill.

Deferred the American peace-bill, and several orders of the day.

The ordinary business being over, Mr *W. Pitt* made his promised motion on the alteration in the representation in the House of Commons. After an apology for having undertaken so very weighty a matter, young and inexperienced as he was; and while so many other members, who surpassed him in abilities, no less than in years, remained silent, he opened the business. Many members of that House, who were returned for boroughs, he observed, might in a great measure be said to have no constituents; for of the boroughs that returned members to Parliament, many had very *few*—some none at all; there being boroughs which existed only in *name*, and the very traces of which were now hardly to be found. There were other boroughs, in which, the number of electors was so small, that they could be bought with ease; and he believed he was warranted in saying, that of such boroughs there were not a few that seemed to be rather parts of the kingdom of Bengal, than of Great Britain; and if boroughs could be purchased by an Asiatic prince, he saw nothing which, according to the present state of boroughs, could prevent an European prince, at war with us, from returning members to our Parliament to represent himself.—He had heard of three several plans, to which many gentlemen were severally attached for reforming these abuses; and rendering Parliament—what it could scarcely be called at present—a true representation of the people:—one of these was totally to abolish the nominal and venal boroughs; another, to extend the right of voting to a greater number of persons; and the third, to send the representatives more frequently to their constituents: Each of these plans had its advocates: For his own part, he could not at present say to which he was most inclined; but he was clearly of opinion, that, at all events, some reformation on this head was absolutely necessary; he felt himself supported in this opinion by an authority which he knew that House would respect, though it might not be delicate perhaps in him to mention the name (his father, the late Earl of Chatham). As reformation, therefore, appeared necessary, so he thought this the moment to attempt it, when we had a Ministry which at once enjoyed the confidence of the Prince and of the people, and who were disposed to meet the wishes of the public. He concluded by moving, "That the House would to-morrow proceed to ballot for a select committee, to enquire into the present state of the representation of the Commons in Parliament, and report their opinion to the House."

Mr *Alderman Sawbridge* seconded the motion.

Mr *Courtney*, Mr *Powys*, Mr *Macdonald*, and several others, spoke. Those who opposed it reasoned upon the danger of innovating upon old established customs; as quacking with the body politic might be attended with as fatal consequences as quacking with the body natural. Sir Horace Mann, viewing the proposition in this light, moved the previous question.—After a debate, which lasted till near one o'clock, the House divided, when there appeared,

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| For the previous question, | 161 |
| Against it, - - | 141 |
| Majority, | —— 20 |

Thus Mr Pitt's motion was lost; and the new Ministry left for the first time in a minority.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, *Wednesday, May 8.*

Received and read two bills from the Commons; also a first time the Newcastle coal-bill.

The order of the day being then read for the further hearing of evidence on the Cricklade bill,

Lord *Ashburton* presented a petition from Samuel Petrie, Esq; praying, that as he was materially injured by the bribery and corruption practised by Mr Benfield and Lord Portchester, at the last election for Cricklade, he might be heard by counsel, and have the liberty of cross-examining witnesses, in support of the bill. Lord Ashburton, on presenting it, informed their Lordships, that, in his opinion, the prayer of the petition should be granted, as it went to support a truth, which it was necessary for the House to have in evidence before them.

The Lord *Chancellor* said, he could not perceive in what point of view Mr Petrie could be entitled to have the prayer of his petition granted. He was no elector of Cricklade, consequently came not under the bill then before the House. He was not injured as a burgess, therefore had no right to complain. The matter to be considered by their Lordships was, a bill to disfranchise several electors, they having been guilty of notorious bribery and corruption. Mr Petrie was no elector, and of course not injured by the act before the House: He was quite out of the present question: And it would be both against law and justice to permit him, either by himself or by counsel, to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

The Duke of *Richmond* said, he conceived, that in the present stage, or in any progress of the business, the great point to be obtained by the House was truth; and if Mr Petrie, by himself, or by counsel, could be instrumental to that effect, their Lordships should certainly grant the prayer of his petition.

The *Chancellor* replied, that the law hath laid down certain rules for obtaining truth from evidence, which rules ought not to be departed from. The question in the present case was only this: Would their Lordships admit any man to come to their bar as an aggrieved person, who was any way injured? Would they allow Mr Petrie to come, by Counsel, into a business in which he was not even named, nor a single instance to affect him? Such a matter could not be admitted. Propriety, and a strict regard to justice, which should always regulate their Lordships, militated strongly against such a practice.—The question was then put on the petition, which was rejected without a division.

A witness was then called, to prove bribery and corruption on the election prior to the last; but the Chancellor objected to his evidence, as it related to a transaction not mentioned in the bill. This point was also carried by him without a division.

A third witness being afterwards examined, the Duke of *Richmond* said, he found it so laborious a task, to get through the business, from the opposition of Lawyers above the bar, and Lawyers below the bar, that he was under the necessity of offering a motion to their Lordships, which he trusted the House would not reject. His Grace said, he was not so well read in the theory of the law, or so competent in the practice, as to be able to combat this opposition, which he met from the law Lords; and therefore was under the necessity of shifting the remainder of the business into other hands. He moved then that Counsel might be admitted to their Lordships bar in support of the bill, with the benefit of cross-examining witnesses. The question being put and carried, the further hearing was postponed till Thursday, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, May 8.*

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the Winchester election bill, and ordered it to be engrossed.

Agreed also to the bill for allowing the free importation of tobacco from the neutral islands.

Ordered the Vagabond, Edinburgh Market, and Bankrupt bills to be printed.

Read a first time the bill for punishing receivers of stolen goods.

Passed the Newcastle coal bill.

Went through in Committee the tobacco duty bill, and ordered the report on the morrow.

Mr *Ord* presented an account of Exchequer bills.

Lord *John Cavendish* then brought in bills for carrying into law some of the propositions of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, for laying on new taxes, after which, in a Committee of Ways and Means, his Lordship moved, that 4 l. per hundred be imposed on every hundred weight of mineral salt.

Lord *Mahon* objected to the quantum of the tax, and moved that it should be only 2 l. per cwt. as 4 l. would materially injure several of our manufactures.

Mr *Dempster* was of the same opinion; particularly with respect to some manufactures in Scotland.

Mr *Ord*, as Chairman, informing the two last speakers, that this was not the time for them to state their objections, Lord Mahon withdrew his amendment.

Lord *John Cavendish* stating, that the quantum of tax he had moved for had been specified by the Commissioners of the Salt-office, as the proper proportion; his Lordship's proposition was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The *Lord Advocate* then informed the House, that Mr Whitehill, against whom they had ordered in a bill of Pains and Penalties, had absconded, and was not now in the kingdom; he moved therefore for leave to bring in a bill for compelling him to return, and for restraining him, under the most severe penalties, from alienating his property. He acquainted the House also, that Mr Lewin, and Thomas Gardiner his servant, who had been ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, had absconded, and were not to be found; he moved therefore for an address to his Majesty, praying, that he be pleased to issue his proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the said Lewin.—Mr Williams, one of the messengers, being examined with respect to Mr Lewin, it appeared that he had been repeatedly at Mr Lewin's house, without being able to see him; and that a woman servant told him each time, that Mr Lewin was gone out to take a walk, and had taken his servant Gardiner with him. But he was afterwards informed by some person in the neighbourhood, that Mr Lewin had gone off at day-break in a post-chaise, attended by Gardiner. The House upon this voted the address for the proclamation.

The Lord Advocate then moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill, to restrain Mr Lewin from alienating any of his property, which motion passed without opposition.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for restraining Sir Thomas Rumbold and Mr Perryn from disposing of their property, &c.

Sir *George Howard* took the chair; and counsel being called to the bar, in behalf of Sir Thomas and Mr Perryn, Mr Arden, and Mr Hardinge were heard on the part of the former; after which the counsel for Mr Perryn were directed to attend on the morrow, and the House adjourned.

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*From the London Papers, May 9.*

## L O N D O N.

The advices of the sailing of the Dutch fleet was brought to England by Captain Macdougal, of the Flying-Fish sloop of war. The Captain had been stationed off the Texel, to watch their motions, by Admiral Drake, Commander in Chief in the Downs. On the 6th he returned with information, that they had sailed the day before. Their number, as giving out yesterday by a great general officer, is 14 ships of the line, besides frigates and transports, with several thousand troops on board. The threat thrown out by them long since, is, that they mean to destroy the coal-works in the North; but whether they will attempt it with the wind in its present quarter, is matter of question, as it may be dangerous to approach the English shore, with a strong gale blowing full East. Should they steer westward, we shall be sufficiently able to cope with them; and even in the north, there is very little reason to fear them, as their attacks can be at most but predatory, and confined to short excursions; besides which, a strong naval force has by this been sent after them, under the command of an officer (the gallant Sir John Lockhart Ross) whose very name has hitherto never failed to carry terror with it.

This morning also Colonel Harcourt's regiment of Light-Horse set off for the North coast; and yesterday, several General-officers took leave of his Majesty at St James's, having received orders to join their respective regements immediately, to be in readiness to repel any hostile attack. By a special order too from Government, every county is to be supplied with arms by Government, exclusive of those furnished to the militia; for the general defence of the island: Expresses were likewise sent off yesterday from the Admiralty to Portsmouth, Plymouth, and every port of consideration, acquainting them with the sailing of the Dutch, and their appearance off the northern coasts. At Hull and Newcastle the most particular precautions have been recommended, and the strongest assurance given the Magistrates by Mr Secretary Fox, that a strong naval force has been already ordered for their protection.

These measures are the more necessary, if another report, which this day prevailed, be true, that the combined fleets of France and Spain, to the number of forty-two sail, are likewise out, and that their intention is to form a diversion in the south. But the latter of these accounts is probably exaggerated, and perhaps has no better foundation that a report which was very current yesterday, that the Dutch had actually landed eleven thousand men near Hull, advice of which it was very positively asserted had been sent to the Lord Mayor by the Earl of Shelburne. But the contents of this letter are said to be only a general notification of the Dutch being on our coasts, and directing his Lordship to call out the city militia. Similar letters to which have been sent to the Lords-Lieutenants of the several counties. In consequence of the above notification, a court of Aldermen, and another of Lieutenancy, were expected to meet this day. The reports of any thing further soon fell to the ground, and stocks, which were at first a little affected by them, soon recovered their former elasticity, and are this day nearly at the same prices they were at before these reports were spread.

The wind being fair, without bringing any packets from Holland, gave room to suspect they were detained on purpose to conceal the sailing of their fleet, as was the case when Admiral Zoutman's fleet got out, and afterwards fell in with Admiral Parker on the Dogger-Bank; but we cannot remain long in suspence, either of their sailing or their destination, though at present we have no information that can countenance the report of their being destined to disturb the northern coasts; and from their not having any military force, an attempt to land we should not think reasonably to be dreaded.

Although the French Gazette gives an account of the arrival of their outward-bound fleet at Martinique, yet it does not follow (says a correspondent) but the late reports of Sir George Rodney having captured two or three sail of the line, with a number of transports, may still be true, for it is certain the most considerable part of the fleet, that sailed from Brest in February was intended for St Domingo, to join the Spaniards already there, in order to proceed on an expedition—generally supposed to be against Jamaica. It was also expected M. de Grasse would detach a strong squadron of French ships along with them; and as the French fleet in the winward islands, notwithstanding their reinforcements, is still inferior to the English, it appears very probable that an agreeable account will soon be received from that quarter.

The Flora, Atkins, in the river, spoke in her voyage home with La Sophia Magdalena, a Danish vessel, who informed her of a French sloop having been discovered lying off Antigua, taking the soundings, upon which two privateers at anchor, slipping their cables, got out and brought her into port. It was conjectured she was sent to discover a safe place for the French to land at, as a visit from them was much dreaded at Antigua.

By intelligence from the De Jonge Zandmon Dutch vessel to a neutral port arrived in the river last Monday, we find the Dutch are nearly as much distressed for coals as ourselves; so that the fleet of colliers was, no doubt, the object of the Dutch squadron that sailed from the Texel on Sunday last; for our fertile island supplies the Mynheers plentifully with this great essential of life.

A letter from Copenhagen brings advice, that a fleet of men of war is ready to put to sea from Elsineur, as soon as they have taken in provisions; that they are to cruize two or three months in the Mediterranean, in order to exercise the sailors, and to instruct them properly to navigate the men of war, as most of them are unacquainted with the manner of working large ships.

This morning some dispatches were received from Admiral Kempenfelt, which are dated Sunday the 15th inst. at sea, all well.

The outward-bound Quebec fleet were spoke with, all well, off Scilly, on Sunday last, under convoy.

The Dutch merchants have meetings every week, in order to promote, as much as in them lies, a speedy reconciliation with Holland.

The Earl of Carlisle yesterday attended for the first time with the White Wand, as Steward of the Houshold to his Majesty, in the room of the late Lord Talbot.

The Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Effingham, Shelburne, and the rest of the ministers of State, had conferences with his Majesty after the Levee was over.

The Marquis of Rockingham is considerably better; he has been for some time much indisposed with a fever, &c. for which he has been blooded three times. His physicians are, Sir Richard Jebb, Sir Noah Thomas, and Dr Turton.

An American gentleman, who is an intimate friend of Dr Franklin, has been employed for some days past, in carrying proposals from the British Ministry to Paris, and consulting the Doctor's sentiments on the expectations of the Congress, as far as they relate to peace; and we understand, that according to the last instructions that American Resident received, the Congress have been inclined to meet overtures from the Mother Country, ever since a suspension of hostilities was agreed on in the British Parliament.

The acknowledgment of the independence of America by the Seven United Provinces, for admitting Mr Adams, as agent or resident from the Congress, must have impeded a peace if it happened while the old Ministry were contending against it; but if, as many well informed people say, the British Ministry are determined to acknowledge it likewise, no resolutions of this kind taken by their High Mightinesses, are likely to interfere in the least with a mediation; but, on the contrary, will most probably contribute to hasten a reconciliation.

The following few brief articles are *facts*: they are yet known but to a few; their *importance* is such, that they cannot be known by too many.

1st, At the last deposit on the new loan, the date of which time was the 12th of April, it is now compleatly ascertained, that Messrs *Drummonds*, *Harley*, and *Payne*, sold off Scrip alone above six hundred thousand pounds!

2d, For the last six days, reckoning from the first of May, scarely any *Omnium* has been in the market!

3d, What little Omnium has been brought to market, has been bought with the greatest avidity; and the bargains made for the June account are three eights *higher* than the present price!

4th, Among the *buyers*, both of the Scrip at present in the market, and for the June account, are the best informed people,—Mess. Drummond, Harley, Payne, Muire, and Atkinson, &c. &c.

5th, Mr Payne and his dependencies were the *first* who got the intelligence, whatever it is that led to the above-mentioned mode of acting.

The Commissioners of the Customs have lately directed, that a Board shall sit to do business one evening in every week, besides the boards that are regularly held every morning.

The special question reserved upon the cause, relative to the capture of the Spanish ships at Omoa by Capt. Luttrell, was argued on Friday in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster-hall. The state of the case was, that the capture was made by the fleet not solely, but in conjunction with the land forces, by reason of which the land and naval forces became entitled to an equal division of the prize. The Commander of our fleet insured the whole capture. A loss happened in bringing home the prize, but the insurers refused to indemnify the loss upon this ground; that the insured had not a vested interest in the whole property contained in the policy, and therefore were barred, by the act against gambling policies, from any recovery of the loss. After a solemn argument, the Court were of opinion, that though the Plaintiffs had not vested interest in the property insured, yet they had real contingent interest, and were therefore entitled to recover to the amount of the loss they had actually sustained.

This morning early, a very hot press broke out suddenly on the river; when a number of seamen were procured to man the ships of war at Chatham, and in the river.

Hay was made last May in the neighbourhood of London: but the grass now appears nearly as it did at Christmas. However, though the spring has been remarkably backward, the mildness of the winter has occasioned the blades to be unusually strong and numerous, and the roots to spread and strike into the earth; so that the farmers still expect a very advantageous hay harvest.

A gentleman lately from Philadelphia observes, that there never was a greater flow of trade, and appearance of prosperity, than there are at present in that city. The demand for flour, provisions, &c. at the Havannah, St Domingo, and the French and Spanish islands in general, is very great, and the returns in rum, sugar, or specie. The inhabitants through the country generally considered their independence as out of dispute, and those who were opposed to it, since the affair of York Town, seemed to be reconciled to the measure. Great numbers of French, Spanish, and Swiss emigrants, were rapidly settling in the country. The rigid morals and gravity of the people were much relaxed through the country, and none of that jealousy and fear of the designs of France, so much talked of, was visible among them.

It is said that a certain Indian pigeon, whom the House of Commons are about to pluck very shortly, disposed lately of property in the funds to the amount of 23,000 l. which was supposed to be the whole of his personal property, which the Parliament could find to be *come-atable*; but it is very far from being the whole of his personal property, which is supposed to be so very considerable, that 23,000 l. bear no more proportion to it, than a pagoda does to 100 l. Sterling: the remainder of this property is said to be safe and snug in the Bank of Venice, far beyond the reach of the British Parliament: However, this property in Venice might perhaps be made *come-atable*, if the Parliament should compel the pigeon, as in the case of a bankrupt, to deliver in upon oath a state of his fortune, and to make every concealment felony without benefit of clergy.

There never was a period since the days of King Edward III. when there were so many blue ribbons in the Royal Family of England, as at present: Six Princes of the House of

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India Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann.
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Brunswick, exclusive of Prince Ferdinand, are now decorated with that order, viz. his Majesty, as Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburg, Prince William, and the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.

It is not to be doubted, that when the rest of his Majesty's sons grow up, they will be elected to fill such stalls as may from time to time become vacant in the order; so that it will in future be much more difficult for the Peers, not Princes, to get blue ribbons: These Ensigns are at present deemed highly honourable, because, including the Sovereign, there are no more *than 26* persons of the order at once; but the honour will be *still* increased, when the number of ribbons to be given away, will not exceed fourteen, which will be the case, when his Majesty's nine sons, and perhaps his brothers and nephew, may be decorated with them at one and the same time. It was therefore a lucky circumstance for the Duke of Richmond to get the blue ribbon, when he did get it; for, if he had been disappointed then, it is probable that the wish nearest his heart would never have been gratified.

It is said, that an installation of Knights of the Garter will take place in the course of the summer; but take place when it may, the Knights to be installed will not be at any expence; Prince William is one of the young Knights, and it is an established custom, that when a Prince of the Blood is to be installed, the King bears the whole expence attending the installation—another very fortunate circumstance for the Duke of Richmond, whose darling virtue is œconomy.

*Extract of a letter from Pool, May 7.*

"Arrived the Prince privateer, Captain Shaw, which has taken and sent into Plymouth a large Dutch ship, laden with 200 barrels of gun-powder, 1000 shot, 400 muskets, and two chests of merchandise.

"The people here have been alarmed for a day or two, at a report, that the Dutch intend landing on some of our coasts. In consequence thereof, the farmers and grasiers have driven all their cattle from the sea coast farther up the country."

PRICE OF STOCKS, May 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock — | South Sea Stock, — |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777, — | 3 per cent. Old Ann. — |
| 3½ per cent. 1758, — | Ditto New Ann. — |
| 3 per cent. con. 59¾. | Ditto 1751, — |
| 3 per cent. red. — | Exch. Bills, — |
| 3 per cent. 1726, — | Navy Bills, 10½ disc. |
| Long Ann. — | Lot. Tick. — |
| Short Ann, 1778, — | 3 per cent. Scrip. 60 a 59⅞ a 60. |
| India Stock, — | 4 per cent. Scrip. 73⅞. |
| 3 per cent. Ann. — | Omnium, — |
| India Bonds, — | |

WIND AT DEAL.
May 8. E.

# EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, May 9.*

## HOUSE of COMMONS.

### INDIA AFFAIRS.

"The House resolved itself into a Committee to hear council in favour of Sir Thomas Rumbold, on the bill to restrain his person within the realm, and the disclosure of his property:

Sir George Howard, Chairman.

"After Mr Scott had pleaded strongly against the principle of the bill,

"The *Lord Advocate* arose, and enforced its necessity from the nature of the crimes and misdemeanours imputed, by the reports of the Select Committee, to the Honourable Baronet. He thought it was an act necessary to establish the omnipotence of Parliament in matters where the courts below were not competent. In this view, he wished the Committee would consider it; for the principle of this bill he meant to establish in that House as a precedent for subsequent enquiries, which he said would follow, of the like nature. The grounds of the bill, he said, were such as required sureties to the full amount of the supposed delinquent's fortune. No sureties of any less extent would be sufficient. For if the bail was given for ten, twenty, thirty, or forty thousand pounds, or indeed any sum within the Honourable Baronet's power to command, the purposes of their judicial proceedings might be eluded. There would then be no security for his appearance to wait the result of their enquiry.

"The *Solicitor General* arose, and said that, he had no knowledge whatever of the Honourable Baronet; so that what he had to observe was not dictated from any partiality or acquaintance; it was merely from the consideration of the bill being to every intent and purpose, unjust, unnecessary, and oppressive. He stated, that the precedents which had been adduced of the South Sea and Charitable Corporations were not applicable to the present subject: That, on the contrary, from his having examined them, he found they were totally different. The House had then proceeded to a bill upon pains and penalties upon conviction. But, in the present instance, they were proceeding to a bill of pains and penalties on merely suspicion. He appealed to that House, whether it was not a principle of natural as well as legal justice, to suppose a man innocent previous to conviction of criminality. If so, why did they proceed to the establishing a bill, which was in itself a bill of Inquisition? It operated upon its object as a premature punishment. For, as it had incapacitated the Honourable Baronet from the power of indemnifying that bail which was required of him, he was immediately an object of persecution and oppression. He was immediately cast into a dungeon, *i. e.* a prison, which, he believed, were in effect the same.

"Mr *Powis* then rose, and asked to have the object of their present discussion read; for he believed the matter under their consideration was the preamble, and not either the principle or the clauses; so that he considered the learned Gentleman had been in both irregular. After the bill was read, he took the opportunity of observing, that he thought there was to be made a distinction between the honourable Baronet and Mr Whitehill, and that of Mr Perring; for he thought there were strong reasons to suppose the former guilty of those misdemeanours. But, in respect to the latter Gentleman, he thought there was strong presumption of his conduct being more erroneous than criminal.

"Mr Secretary *Fox* said, that the learned Gentleman behind him (the Solicitor General) was more declamatory than argumentative; that at least half of his argument had been addressed to the feelings of the Committee, and not to the understandings. But if the learned Gentleman had a mind to address their feelings, he could furnish him with subjects on which he might as properly and as humanely bestow all his strength of colouring. Let him revert to the natives of India, whom this bill was meant merely to redress; for it was the chief object of the bill not to punish for crimes and misdemeanours, but to have it in their power to make a restitution for those injuries which called for the redress of Parliament. If the learned Gentleman would say that the Courts below were competent to give this redress, he should then be the first person to advise the learned Lord (Lord Advocate) to withdraw the bill; and, should it be refused, he would oppose the motion with all that resistance that a subject so oppressive would be justly thought.

"Sir *Thomas Rumbold* then arose to state two facts. The first was, that if the chief object of the bill was redress, it surely could not be the business of Parliament to possess themselves of his property for the means of redress, when the India Company had long since exerted those powers which the law gave them for that purpose. The other fact was, how thankful he considered himself for the advice which had restrained him from entering upon his defence before the proper stage of the business would admit of it. For, indeed, they had truly consulted his interest who had thus advised and restrained him. A circumstance had happened which both convinced him of its propriety, and excited in him sensations of gratitude. The circumstance was, that some particulars of defence which he had thought proper to have printed for the use of his council and others, he found were in part inserted in the present bill under their consideration.

"Mr *Mansfield*, and others, made some observations on the bill, when, after a few alterations, it passed the Committee, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

"The Committee relative to the exportation of hops, was, upon motion, put off for a fortnight.

"The tobacco duty bill was reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

"The two resolutions come to in the Committee of Supply on Wednesday last, were reported, read, and agreed to; as were also,

"The two resolutions come to in the Committee of Ways and Means the same day.

"The Exchequer bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

"In a Committee on the St Christopher's bill, went through the same, and made a report thereof to the House, and the bill was, upon motion, ordered to be engrossed.

"This day the order of the day was read in the House of Peers, for the further consideration of the Cricklade bill; several witnesses were examined, and the evidence closed in favour of the bill. Counsel were then ordered to withdraw, and the House will proceed again to-morrow, to hear the witnesses on the other side.

"The Committee on the contractors bill, and the second reading of the revenue officers bill were, upon motion, adjourned till Tuesday next.

"The Committee of Privileges on the Brandon claim of Peerage, which stood for Monday, was also put off till Thursday next.

"His Grace the Duke of Argyle is certainly appointed to be Colonel of the Third Regiment of Guards, in the room of Lord Loudoun, deceased.

"The Prudente frigate has taken and brought into Portsmouth, a French ship called the Marquis de Castres of 20 guns and 130 men."

*Extract of a letter from Ostend, April 30. 1782.*

"There are three privateers arrived here from off a cruise in the Western Seas, which bring advice, that the French and Spanish fleets have formed a junction, and are gone to the West Indies, with an intention to take Jamaica."

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On Friday last, died here, Mr Andrew Skene, third son of the late George Skene of Skene.

Yesterday afternoon, the Perseus frigate sailed from Leith Roads for the Nore. She was to have been one of the convoy to the trade for London; but that fleet will not now sail till certain accounts are received of the destination of the Dutch fleet, mentioned in Captain Nasmith's letter, inserted in our last.

Wednesday the Merchant armed ship, which sailed as convoy to the ships from Newcastle for the Baltic, arrived at Shields, after having left them safe in the Cattegate, from whence she sailed on the 2d instant. They were then going for the Sound with a fair wind, under the protection of the Proselyte and Cleopatra frigates, and the Nimble cutter. This fully contradicts the article in a former paper, of a letter from the Hague, copied from the London papers; which said, that the Merchant armed ship, and part of the convoy, had been taken.

Last Saturday se'ennight, in the afternoon, two loaded colliers from Sunderland, bound to Ipswich, were taken off Harwich by a Dutch schooner privateer, after a stout resistance, and were sent to Schevening.

Friday forenoon, sailed for Shetland, the Royal Charlotte revenue cutter, Captain Duncan Aire. She has on board cash for the troops belonging to the forts there.

Yesterday se'ennight, Lord Adam Gordon arrived at Newcastle, to take the command of the troops in that district: and, on Thursday, General Hall set out for the south.

Wednesday and Thursday, being Ascension Fair at Morpeth, there was a great show of black cattle and sheep. Fat cattle sold low, and lean very poorly.

It is said, that Mr Pieltin, the famous violin-player, will soon pay a visit to this country. This gentleman has been much and justly admired in England, He will be accompanied to Scotland by his brother, who is esteemed the most capital performer on the French-horn in Europe. Those who have heard him declare, that he plays on that instrument with the same sweetness as a flute.

By the Ransom act lately passed, it is enacted, that every shipmaster, or other person, who shall sign any ransom-bill after the 1st day of June 1782, shall forfeit a penalty of 500 l. beside the ransom-bills being declared void.

*Extract of a letter from Perth, May 11.*

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here the 9th instant, by the Right Honourable Lord Gardenston: There being no business for that diet, the Court was continued till yesterday forenoon at ten o'clock, when sentence of outlawry and fugitation was pronounced against David Baxter weaver, lately residing at Newton of Glammis, for not appearing, who was indicted for murder, by striking Alexander Husband, tenant in Newton of Glammis, on the head with a spade, and thereby fractured his skull, of which he died in a few hours.—Baxter immediately made his escape.

"The Court then proceeded on the trial of Horario Thomas Macgeorge, musician and comedian, present prisoner in the tolbooth of Perth, indicted for stabbing Thomas Bell, a comedian, in the breast with a table-knife. The case was: Bell and the pannel, with their company, having been performing at Banff, Bell drew up there with a gentleman's daughter. She afterwards being in Aberdeen, they met, and agreed to make an elopement, and get married. The pannel being their confident, they all set off from Aberdeen, about six in the evening, in a chaise, and arrived at Montrose about three in the morning. There happened to be in the public house they went to only two beds unoccupied, one of which was in a bed closet, entering within the other. The young lady was to have the closet, and the two men the other. The lady went to bed, and shortly after Bell said, he would not sleep with the pannel. The pannel insisted Bell should not sleep alone in the room, so nigh the lady, as she was under his protection till married. However, Bell slipping out of the dining-room, got into the bed-room, and locked it. On this the pannel went to the door, and made a great noise for access, and high words passed betwixt them; at last, the door being opened, Bell collared the pannel, and gave him a blow on the face. The pannel having a table-knife in his hand, with which he had been cutting cheese, Bell was therewith stabbed, which the pannel said was accidental. The trial continued till two in the afternoon, when the Jury inclosed in a room off the Court, and in half an hour after returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the libel; so far as relates to stabbing, proven; but, on account that there was no appearance of premeditate malice on the part of the pannel, and from many other peculiarly alleviating circumstances, they earnestly recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Judgment was superseded till this day at eleven forenoon, when the following sentence was pronounced;—"Having considered the verdict of assize, dated and returned the "10th instant, against the said Horatio Thomas Macgeorge "pannel; in respect thereof, and that the pannel has already "been one hundred and eleven days in prison, chiefly owing "to his being a stranger, and that he could not find caution, "therefore ordains him to be carried from the bar back to the "tolbooth of Perth, therein to be detained till the 1st of June "next, and then to be set at liberty."

"There being no other business here, the Court is continued till Tuesday morning next, the last day of the ayre at this place, and then set out for Aberdeen."

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For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

## INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

WE hear that Lord North is busy making out a defence of his administration. He principally labours to establish two facts in his own favour:

*1st*, A state of the English and French navies *anno* 1776.

*2d*, A state of ditto *anno* 1782.

We hear that Charles Fox admits, that the piece will be satisfactory, and betts it will be better received at Paris, Madrid, Boston, and Amsterdam, than at London.

*Edin. May 11.* NERVA.

SEQUESTRATIONS *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

John Clay tenant in Westfield of Aytoun.
Robert and Alexander Sinclairs merchants in Greenock.
Andrew Baird and James Olburn shoemakers in Ayr.
James Lovie merchant in Whitehills.

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ORKNEY SHIPPING.

*Sailed from Stromness*, April 23.

His Majesty's cutter Experiment, Captain Cook;
Nelly of Kincardine, Higgins, from Easdale, for Leith;
Kitty and Nancy, of and from Liverpool, Johnston, for Memel.

*From Kirkwall Road*, May 2.

Mary and Betty of Stromness, Smith, for Norway;
William of Holm, Laughton, for ditto, both with bear and meal.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 9. Falkirk, Burns, from Carron, with goods.
Betty, Peattie, from Anstruther, with furniture.
Betsey, Lyell, from Dundee, with wheat.
10. Jean, Ritchie, from Fraserburgh, with hides.
Betty and Peggy, Robertson, from Berwick, with grain.
Ferley, Anderson, from Alemouth, with oats.
Cumberland, Wilson, from Alemouth, with ditto.
Mally, Arbuthnot, from Montrose, with goods.
Vie Lenxea, Melberg, from Gottenburgh, with dales and iron.
11. Peggy and Nelly, Watt, from Alemouth, with grain.
13. Bo-ness, Cunninghame, from Glasgow, with goods and logwood.
Mercury, Ban, from Borrowstounness, in balast.
St Andrew, Salmon, from Anstruther, with grain.
Lady Elisabeth, Gray, from Stockton, with cheese.
Success, Ferrier, from Dunibirsell, with greenwood.
Mercury, Kincaid, from Borrowstounness, with coals.
Isobel, Finlay, from Drunton, with tar.
Betty and Bell, Allan, from Wisbeach, with grain.

SAILED,

Keyzer, Lumsden, for Ostend, with goods.
Young Catalina, Johannes, from ditto, with ditto.
Jean, Brown, for Glasgow, with ditto.
Nelly, Tulloch, for ditto, with ditto.
Betty, Peattie, for Anstruther, with ditto.
12. Ostend, Davie, for Ostend, with coals and goods.
Three Friends, Monro, for Inverness, with goods.
Robert and Jean, Laughton, for Kirkwall, with ditto.
Endeavour, Lud, for Stromness, with ditto.
James, Sommervell, for Newcastle, with ditto.
Lady Frances, Pottinger, for Stromness, with ditto.

*PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON*, May 10.

| | First. | | Second. | | Third. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | 20s. | 6d. | 20s. | 0d. | 18s. | 9d. |
| Bear, | 14 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Oats, | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| Pease, | 11 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 0 |


## A MANAGER FOR A BREWERY.

WANTED against the 1st October next, a Person properly qualified to take the charge of Malting and Brewing. He must understand to keep books. Proper encouragement will be given, besides a share of the profit, without any capital.

Apply to the Publisher.

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## HOSIERY AND HATS;

TO be SOLD by auction, by Mr HAY Auctioneer, To-morrow, being Tuesday the 14th current, and on Wednesday next, the 15th, at that large Wareroom lately possessed by Mr Macgachen, front of the east wing of the Exchange.

These Goods consist of every article in the Hosiery Branch,
To be put up in small lots.
Time of sale from eleven o'clock to three in the afternoon.

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## SALE by AUCTION, in small Lots,

On Wednesday the 15th of May current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

In the Warehouse lately possessed by Walter Seton and Co.
Royal Exchange,

THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE of a Merchant in the Country, being a complete assortment of

### Haberdashery and Woollen Drapery Goods,

PARTICULARLY

| | |
|---|---|
| Muslins. | Wiltons. |
| Calicoes. | Duffles. |
| Russia Linens. | Hats of all kinds. |
| Thread and Silk Laces. | Velvets and other Vest Stuffs. |
| Ruffles. | Silk, Thread, and Worsted Stockings. |
| Bombazeens. | Silk Breeches Stuffs. |
| Modes. | Handkerchiefs. |
| Persians. | Buttons. |
| Sattin, Persian, and Durant Petticoats. | Sewing-Silk and Twist. |
| Sattins. | Metal and Twist Buttons. |
| Quiltings. | Linens. |
| Ribbons. | Cambricks. |
| Broad and narrow Cloths. | And a variety of other articles. |

Particular catalogues may be had at the Sale-room on Tuesday.

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## PANANICH LODGE, Aberdeenshire.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, from the Black Bull at Aberdeen, begs leave respectfully to acquaint the Public, That he has taken the House of Pananich Lodge, and grass grounds adjoining, for the purpose of accommodating those who chuse to attend the Pananich Wells with lodgings and entertainment. No attention or expence has been saved to make this little place convenient and pleasant for the summer season; and as the advertiser is most desirous of giving general satisfaction, he flatters himself nothing shall fail on his part. The house is perfectly dry and free of smoke, and the furniture, particularly the beds, are extremely good. The rooms are from five to seven shillings a week, which, with the prices of liquors, and breakfasts, dinners, &c. have all been fixed by the proprietor as low as the situation of the place can possibly admit of.—Those who are pleased to order lodgings, will be so good as direct to Alexander Mitchell at Pananich Lodge, to the care of Mr Robert Innes, Castlestreet, Aberdeen; and it is humbly requested that particular mention be made of the day from which they are taken, to prevent mistakes. There is plenty of good old hay; and saddle horses may also be had to hire by the mile, or by the day.

N. B. Goat Whey in its season.

Pananich Lodge is forty English miles west of Aberdeen, good coach road all the way; as also from Coupar in Angus by Braemarr.

*To the Printer of the* MORNING HERALD.

SIR, *May* 4. 1782.

THE following recital of facts, I trust, will entirely remove the ill-founded report, that my release from confinement was the consequence of a solicitation on my part, to some of his Majesty's present Ministers.

About three weeks ago, I was favoured with a message from Dr Brocklesby *, physician to the Duke of Richmond, requesting to know, "whether I had any objection to be released from confinement? the Duke having informed him, that he would willingly ask it of the King, but did not know whether I would accept of my discharge."—My answer was, "That I certainly could have no objection to be liberated; indeed, if my discharge was issued, that I *must* accept of it:" The next question was—"Would I then express a *wish* in writing to the Doctor, that his Grace would solicit for me his Majesty's pardon, merely to preserve appearances with the Court of King's Bench?"—To this I replied,—"Certainly *not*; as that would be soliciting a favour of the Duke of Richmond, to whom I never meant to owe an obligation!"—Two or three days after, the Doctor visited the King's Bench, and sent another message in to me, the purport of which, with my sentiments thereon, will be best explained by the under-written letter, which I transmitted to the Doctor the same evening:

SIR, *King's-Bench Prison, April* 16, 1782.

I HAVE this instant been favoured with your second message concerning my enlargement; by which I am informed, "*that you would postpone your visit to the Duke of Richmond till to-morrow morning, in hopes that I might change my opinion by that time, and be induced to express a* WISH *to you, or some other friend of his Grace, that I might be released from my confinement.*" My sentiments on this subject are still the same, and must ever remain unalterable. Had I even been privy to the publication of the offensive "*Queries*" addressed to the Duke of Richmond in the Morning Post, I conceive it would have been unworthy of me to express a desire, however indirectly, that my prosecutor would consent to my enlargement; because such a declaration could arise but from the meanest of motives. A consciousness of standing in a far different light, must therefore, of course, prove a bar to my making so humiliating a request. I prize liberty no less than other men; but had I as many years as I have weeks to spend in captivity, I trust I should never think of regaining my freedom by such a sacrifice of my feelings.

I cannot close this letter without expressing how much I feel myself indebted to you, Sir, for the obliging manner in which you have interested yourself in my behalf—and assuring you, that although I cannot avail myself of your mediation, I shall never reflect upon it but with the warmest gratitude.

I am, Sir, with great esteem,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
*Dr Brocklesby,*
*Norfolk-street, Strand.* H. BATE.

To which the next morning I received the following answer:

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of your letter late last night, and feel a real concern, that my ideas to hasten your enlargement have not entirely met your approbation; every man, however, is the best judge of his own feelings, and it would be impertinence in a stranger to offer advice to one of your high, juvenile spirits.

I must, however, in truth add, that since I was yesterday in the King's Bench, I have neither seen nor communicated with his Grace, so that I know not the issue of this business; but of this I wish to assure you, that none of your friends could more ardently desire, that you should derive benefit by their means, than I do, to be the first mover to discharge you from confinement. And I leave to the dispassionate reflections of an enlarged and liberal mind, to tell yourself, how far such concessions, as were laid before you, may efface, in your tranquil moments, any former misapprehensions of your mind.

Once more I thank you Sir, for the favourable expressions you use towards me; and in the progress of this business, I most sincerely wish, I may not find myself frustrated of my purpose effectually to serve you; for indeed I have throughout coveted to subscribe myself,

SIR,
*Norfolk-street,* Your most obedient humble servant,
*17th April 1782.* RICH. BROCKLESBY.
*To the Reverend Mr Henry Bate.*

Within a day or two after this, a gentleman of some rank in the present administration, whom I have long known and respected, called upon me with an overture similar to that made by Dr Brocklesby, which, of course, I declined in a similar manner; and here I thought the matter would have rested:—to my surprise, however, Dr Brocklesby paid me a visit on Saturday morning the 27th of April, accompanied by Mr Churchill, when he told me, "That he came from the Duke "of R. to inform me from his Grace, that he had assented to "my *unconditional* release, and had desired the Earl of Shel"burne to speak of it to his Majesty accordingly." I replied to this, "That I thought myself much obliged to the Doctor "for the trouble he had taken in the affair, but could not ac"knowledge myself under any obligation whatever to the "Duke"—and here we parted. I heard nothing further of this matter till three o'clock on the next Friday morning, when one of the officers of the prison came up to my apartments, and waked me to deliver me the following letter from Mr Orde, the Under Secretary of State:

SIR, *Whitehall, May* 2. *Thursday.*

"I am directed, by Lord Shelburne, to inform you, that "you will be discharged to-morrow from your confinement; "and am,

SIR,
Your obedient humble servant,
THO. ORDE."
*Reverend Mr Bate, King's Bench.*

I thought it incumbent upon me to lay the above circumstances of the case before the public, that I might neither suffer from the misrepresentation of my enemies, or the misconception of my friends.

H. BATE.

* An apology has been made to the Doctor for the public mention of his name, on this occasion.

## SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in different lots, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and Co. Leith, on Monday the 20th of May current, precisely at ten o'clock forenoon,

The following GOODS, being part of the Cargo of the Snow FOUR FRIENDS, Prize to the LIVELY Privateer, *Willis Machell* Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston, viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | Pieces fine broad cloth. | 24 | Pocket-books. |
| 40 | Pieces flannel and duffle. | 96 | Pair silk garters. |
| 5 | Pieces casimere. | 30 | Umbrellas. |
| 60 | Dozen pair of stockings. | 22 | Reams of paper. |
| 100 | Pieces shalloon, poplin, danin, and damask. | 140 | Pair women's shoes. |
| 23 | Pieces lasting. | 132 | Yards bolting cloth. |
| 184 | Fine beaver hats. | 3000 | Dozen sorted buttons and thimbles. |
| 200 | Pieces callimanco, durant, and camblet. | 2000 | Lib. thread. |
| 100 | Pieces calicoe. | 1200 | Dozen pins. |
| 25 | Dozen handkerchiefs. | 500000 | Needles. |
| 51 | Pieces cotton beaver, velveret, jean, and thickset. | 70000 | Hair-pins. |
| 150 | Pieces linen and sheeting. | 370 | Doz. table knives & forks. |
| 26 | Pieces huckaback, toweling, and dowlas. | 600 | Doz. penknives, couteaux, and sciffars. |
| 17 | Damask table-cloths. | 180 | Brass cocks. |
| 82 | Pieces check. | 10 | Brass kettles. |
| 37 | Pieces buckram. | 94 | Dozen files. |
| 3 | Sattin petticoats. | 400 | Dozen of locks & hinges. |
| 37 | Dozen leather mits & gloves. | 180 | Sets of desk mounting. |
| 2000 | Yards gauze and lawn. | 300 | Candlesticks. |
| 2500 | Dozen tapes and bindings. | 35 | Saws. |
| 10 | Bed tikes. | 2000 | Feet window-glass. |
| 90 | Pieces ribbons. | 19 | Cut lead shot. |
| 12 | Boxes artificial flowers. | 122000 | Nails. |
| 70 | Dozen fans. | 11 | Cut white lead. |
| | | 22 | Pieces raven duck. |
| | | 100 | Bolts of canvas. |

And a variety of Haberdashery and Ironmongers Ware.

The goods are in excellent order, and will be shown three days before the sale.

Catalogues to be had by applying as above.

## SEAMEN AND LANDMEN WANTED.

THE LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACHELL Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns, 6 and 12 pounders; and the LEVERET Privateer, J. DICKSON Commander, mounting 12 carriage guns,—are now fitting out at LEITH, and will very soon be ready to sail on a cruize against the enemies of Great Britain.

The Lively is a most capital ship; and during her last cruize captured three rich American prizes. Her consort the Leveret is allowed to be one of the swiftest cruizers in Europe.

Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted for these vessels, and great encouragement will be given by applying to the Captains, or to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A few Officers are wanted, particularly Masters Mates, a Boatswain, Carpenter, Gunner, and Quarter-masters, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Herron's Long-Room in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 22d of May, at 12 o'clock mid day,

### THE SNOW DE BATAVIER,

with all her masts, yards, cordage, sails, &c. as she now lies in the harbour of Greenock; being a prize to his Majesty's ships of war the Monarch, Panther, and Sybil.

Also, the following goods, being part of the Cargo of the said snow Batavier:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | Hogsheads of Tobacco. | 277 | Bags of Coffee. |
| 129 | Casks of Clayed and Muscovado Sugar. | 19 | Casks of Rum. |
| | | 141 | Hides. |

Inventory of the vessel, with the samples of the goods, and conditions of sale, will be shown at the counting-house of Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow.

## SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on the 12th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon, by the Tutors of Miss OGILVY of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and astricted Multures thereof, Balgay, Mireside, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foresaid whole lands, except those of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 904 l. 6 s. 3 d. 5-12ths Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlots barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carse of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carse and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony measure is large, and the victual-farm gives the highest prices. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

The fine navigable river Tay runs through the Carse; and there is a harbour in it, within a mile of the estate of Inchmartine.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carse estate, and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a new garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply.

James Niell gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate, and the house.

TO be SOLD, by auction, by Mr Cart, at the Bull-head at Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, on Wednesday the 29th May 1782, by order of the assignees of Mr Richard Seller hosier, a bankrupt,

### One Hundred and Eleven STOCKING-FRAMES

of various gages, in good condition, and calculated for the most useful part of the Stocking Manufactory.—Descriptive Catalogues with conditions of sale, may be had at Garraway's Coffee-house, London; the Saracen's Head, Glasgow; the Exchange Coffee-house, and Dunn's Hotel, Edinburgh; and of the auctioneer, at Leicester on Wednesday preceding the sale.

One Hundred and eleven Stocking Frames being a greater number than were ever sold in England by auction in one day, the Auctioneer, with great respect to the merchants of Scotland, thought it proper to announce the sale in the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

## ISLAY MINES.

TO be LET in tack, for such number of years, and on such terms as can be agreed upon, The WHOLE MINES in the Island of Islay, belonging to Mr Campbell of Shawfield. These mines discover themselves at surface in many different places of the island. They were opened and wrought by Mr Freebairn, the late tacksman, in nine different places. Eight of the veins carried lead only, and the other a mixture of lead and copper ore.

The veins are in general from two to three feet wide of solid lead and brangled ore; and according to the assays made in Scotland, give from 16 to 32 ounces of silver per ton; but from assays made in London yield to the amount of 48 ounces. One of these veins runs in some places nine feet wide, carrying three ribs of ore, each of them four inches solid, besides small strings and brangled ore intermixed.

The works need no timber, and in general have not much water, when, at the depth of 20 or 30 fathoms. Levels are already made in different places; and the report of an experienced miner, who lately surveyed them, concludes thus: "Upon the whole, these mines already discovered shew, that if the levels were carried up, and engines "properly placed to take the benefit of the water that offers to work "them, they would become profitable and lasting."

There will be also set to the person who takes the mines, a FARM in their neighbourhood, consisting of between four and five hundred acres, with a convenient stead of offices lately built.

The island of Islay is peculiarly situated for working its minerals to advantage, being the southermost of all the Western Islands, and within two days sail of Liverpool, and many other places of market. The veins already opened are also within less than three measured miles of a fine natural harbour in the island, called Freeport, where a smelting-house, dwelling-house, and set of offices have been erected, and will be likewise set in lease to the person who takes the mines.

For further particulars apply to John Spottiswood solicitor at law, London, Isaac Grant writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or James Addison late overseer of the above mines, presently residing at the house of Mess. Bogle, Macdougal, and Company, Queen-street, Glasgow.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh,

LOT I. The RIGHT of PRESENTATION of Three Bursars Students of Philosophy in the University of St Andrews, and of other three Bursars Students of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh. Each of the former have 10 l. Sterling yearly; and each of the latter have 100 l. Scots yearly, during their courses, which continue three years.—The Bursars at St Andrews are paid by the burgh of Cupar, and those at Edinburgh by the Magistrates, Council, and Treasurer of that City, in consequence of a sum long ago mortified in the hands of these corporations.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of old extent of Blawhannan, otherwise Buchanan, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Kilmaronock, and shire of Dumbarton. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and gives a clear qualification to vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament. The property is held by two vassals, who pay of money, victual, and casualties, about 19 l. Sterling of feu-duties.

III. The SUPERIORITY of the Thirty-Shilling Land of old extent of Helington Mains, the Two-Merk Land of old extent, commonly called the Four-Merk Land of Helington Muir, otherwise called Stone Calsay, extending to a Two Pound Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny land of old extent, with the pertinents, lying within the bailiary of Kyle, and shire of Ayr. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and the former proprietor stood on the roll of freeholders, and voted at elections on that title. The property is held by three vassals, who pay 21 l. 6 s. 8d. Scots of feu-duties, and the entry of singular successors is not taxed.

For further particulars apply to Mr David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or Anthony Barclay writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

## HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the parish of Prestonpans.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, The HOUSE, Pigeon-House, and Offices of BANKTON, with about 22 acres of Land, formed into several inclosures, as presently possessed by W. Hope-Weir, Esq; of Craigiehall. The house is large, well disposed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleasantly situated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal and two market towns, and within seven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extensive and agreeable prospects, and is well supplied with water from two excellent springs.

Any person inclining to treat for a set, may apply to John Buchan, James's Court; and the house may be seen every week day between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

There is a stage coach from Edinburgh to Prestonpans every day which is within half a mile of the house.

## SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable, and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank.—Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peaston, Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds.

## BEAUME DE VIE.

By the KING's PATENT.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, renders it unnecessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice it therefore to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by promoting a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the constitution.—To these qualities the faculty attribute its having proved so eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypocondriac cases; and hence also they account for its being so particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the constitution in Spring and Fall.

*.* To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by
W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

Sold by W. Nicoll, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. the bottle, with the usual allowances; Messrs HUSBAND and ELDER, Edinburgh; J. Potts at Dublin; and by a dealer in most of the principal towns in Great Britain.

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